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holds a distinct place in our summer social system.

Let there be two schemes for scoring. Let the championships be scored with "nothing" in place of "love" and "all" substituted for the "deuce." But let us retain "love" and "deuce" in our friendly mixed matches. Cupid hazards has too many bunkers, water hazards and other handicaps to overcome. Tennis officials are warned to look before they leap. A social problem of far reaching importance is before them.

Senator Calder's Practical Work.

The State of New York is a business State. The great bulk of all its wage earning capacity, all its money activity and all its population growth rests on the foundation stone of its vast manufactures and stupendous commerce. As a business State its interests require business men or men of business sense to represent it properly in the national Congress.

WILLIAM M. CALDER, the Republican nominee for reelection to the United States Senate from New York, is a business man from the ground up, as his father before him was a business man. A builder of homes in this city, Senator CALDER's training, work and achievements in business are based on the fiber and substance of practical experience.

As a business man Senator CALDER in private life understands the need of eliminating waste from every business undertaking, and in his Congress service he has been zealous in the work of cutting down public expenditures and getting better returns for the money the taxpayers pay for their Government. As a business man he knows the damage sound taxation does to business and to the workers whose livings depend on prosperous business, and in his Congress work he never has stood for vicious tax measures. As a business man he appreciates the need of fuel for the country's industries and he has taken an active part in trying to solve the country's coal problem.

Senator CALDER's long Congress experience, moreover, makes him a solid asset to his State and to the country. His ten years in the House of Representatives and his six years in the Senate count immeasurably in his equipment for legislative influence and accomplishment, as against Dr. COPELAND, his opponent for the Senatorship, who has had neither legislative nor business training and experience.

Dr. COPELAND's professional career, in fact, has been largely devoted to sanitary problems which are of undoubted importance but which form only a microscopic fraction of the great material issues and problems with which the national Congress has constantly to deal.

To transfer Dr. COPELAND from his present local activities of guiding the Health Department of New York city and writing articles for newspapers and other publications on proper diets and care of the health might be a loss to this community, but could not be scored as a corresponding gain for Congress. On the contrary, to put the professionally inclined and medically trained Dr. COPELAND in the United States Senate in place of Senator CALDER, the practical business man and the experienced legislator, would be a distinct loss to the State of New York, the United States Senate and the country.

The thing for the voters of New York to do is to reelect Senator CALDER.

An Inverted World.

A few months ago one of the famous old bad men of the once wild West dropped dead while quaffing at a soda fountain. Now four young men charge that the cashier of a fashionable Broadway candy store held them up with an automatic pistol and compelled them to pay for four ice cream sodas they had never enjoyed.

Whither, indeed, are we drifting? Have tragedy and wickedness taken so easily to the haunts and habits of virtue? Can it be true, when death and violence stalk so dramatically in front of the soda counter, that men who never drank before prohibition are taking by thousands to the red stuff now?

Surprises are so frequent that nobody is surprised. VILLA, the reformed Mexican bandit, undoubtedly is taking a correspondence course in etiquette. Possibly RAISZEL, the Moroccan bandit, is reading "Sandford and Merton" for the first time.

Best Sellers on the Stage.

When the best seller meets its almost inevitable fate and is transferred to the stage various emotions are certain to be aroused in the minds of those who admired the novel in its original form. Only the inexperienced hope to find the first savor of the story preserved. If there is moderate diversion for the spectator who sees in their dramatic guise the characters he has learned to love in another form, protest is mild.

The less interested man in the theater is indifferent as to whether the story is justly represented or not so long as he is entertained. It is the uncompromising and more or less unworshipful admirer of the novel who expects to have its finest qualities retained in any theatrical use of the material. He usually finds that his beloved book has turned out to be uncommonly like many plays he has seen before.

The delicate shades of character which the author is able to put between covers are difficult to transfer to the medium of the theater. Men and women who seemed recognizable human beings in the book, owing to

the author's ability to hedge his characters about with vagueness of outline and atmospheric values impossible to the mechanism of the stage, become in the new form of his fiction the more or less stereotyped figures of the stage. The resemblance between them and their prototypes of the author's imagination is slight indeed.

Naturally the admirer of the book cannot control his disappointment. Yet there is no ground in this emotion for predicting disaster for the enterprise. There may be in the result all the qualities that make up a popular success for the larger public that does not insist that all the qualities of the novel shall be retained. This has been the fate of a dramatic version of "If Winter Comes" in England, which has again shown the inevitable results of wresting a work of imagination out of one medium and transferring it to another. Those who were most enthusiastic over the novel failed to find its charms in the play which was distilled from A. S. M. HUTCHINSON's material. On the other hand, those who were unfamiliar with or indifferent concerning the original found a certain interest in the drama.

It may have been that they knew the important secret of enjoying a play made from a novel, which is to recognize that the delicacy and subtlety of character drawing possible in a book cannot be counted on to influence the quality of a stage work.

If Our Inflated Prices Go On.

If the Harvard Committee on Economic Research were an absolutely infallible prophet its prediction about the future of American prices would be a gloomy message for this country. The committee accepts, and the committee believes we all must accept, "the present price level as substantially that around which the fluctuations of the business cycle must play" for the next ten years.

What the present price level means may be expressed in relative terms by the tables of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Labor on living costs in New York city on the one hand, and on the other hand by the tables of the National Industrial Conference on living costs in average American communities.

For September the National Industrial Conference Board marks food in average communities at 39 per cent higher than in July, 1914, just before the war; shelter, 65 per cent; fuel and light, 81 per cent; higher; sundries, 72 per cent; higher. The whole family budget, with all items figured in the proportion generally used, is placed at 55.6 per cent higher than in the month before the war began. This means that in the average American community outside New York in September of this year it took \$15.54 to do the work \$1 did in July, 1914.

As against these costs for average communities the Department of Labor rates New York city in the cost of living scale at: Food, 38.8 per cent, higher than in 1914; clothing, 98.1 per cent; higher; rent, 56.2 per cent; higher; fuel and light, 97.7 per cent; higher; furniture, 117.9 per cent; higher; and miscellaneous, 112.4 per cent; higher. The consolidated family budget for all items taken together is 69.7 higher than in the year before the war.

New York city, contrary to popular belief, is not the highest living cost spot in the country. There are large cities in the Middle West and West that equal New York in respect of living costs, and there are smaller cities in the Far West that surpass New York's living costs. A fair average for the whole country, then, or for the active industrial part of the country, may be taken at somewhere between 60 and 65 per cent, higher now than the year before the war.

But if American prices, as reflected by American living costs, are to continue for ten years at about 65 per cent, above what was normal eight years ago, or even above normal, for prices were not low in 1914—if we are going to stay jacked up in our costs while Europe gradually recovers its economic powers and resumes its industrial and commercial functions nationally and internationally, then two things are bound to happen to this country.

The first is that while our costs stay up in the air while foreign costs readjust themselves downward, as compared with ours, not even a tariff that is grotesquely high can keep out the low cost foreign products that will press upon our market of excessively high prices.

And if American producers because of their high costs cannot sell abroad what they need to sell abroad to dispose of their capacity output, and if at the same time American producers because of those same high costs must lose even some of their home market to lower cost foreign exporters, they will indeed find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Not to be able to sell abroad and at the same time to be compelled by the irresistible economic forces of competitive prices to buy from abroad would wreck any industrial and trading country on the face of the earth. And if the manufacturing plants of the United States began to put up their shutters far and wide under such conditions, with bread lines and soup houses becoming permanent fixtures in every industrial community of the land, how long could the in-

flated prices that now prevail in this country stay up in the air? Not for ten years and not for ten months.

It is true enough that prices in a creditor country, and this country is now creditor to all the world, must be slightly higher than prices of the debtor nations or the debtor never can pay the creditor. The debtor nation must have some price edge to get into the creditor nation's market. But if the creditor nation makes itself a helpless commercial target for the whole trading world, because of its inordinate home costs, it will not be long before the one time creditor must become the financial debtor if not the economic bondsman of nations that before owed that nation, but afterward become owed by that nation.

Philharmonic's New Field.

The Philharmonic Society, which has reached the ripe age of eighty-one years, retains the initiative characteristic of organizations with a big purpose. The chairman of its board of directors, CLARENCE H. MACKAY, announced yesterday the new educational plan of the society, which includes features as novel to the routine of most symphony orchestras as they are praiseworthy.

As a part of its responsibilities as the oldest musical organization in this country, the directors of the Philharmonic have outlined a definite educational policy. This is to include, in addition to its regular season, a brief series of concerts in the great hall of the City College, at Carnegie Hall, in the Cooper Union and at the Commercial High School in Brooklyn, besides single concerts at such well known educational institutions as Princeton, Yale, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke and Connecticut College.

Thus will the artistic ministrations of the orchestra be shared in its educational concerts by many who but for this new policy might not at a particularly susceptible age have the advantage of hearing music under conditions which will render its influence most advantageous. Science will in certain cases be called to further the aims of art, as some of these concerts will be broadcast by radio to extend their influence still farther.

What might be called educational in another way is the second new departure of the Philharmonic Society this year. Increased attention will be paid to the works of native composers. Special study will be given to the scores submitted by Americans, and those found worthy of performance will be presented with the care necessary to the fullest revelation of their beauties.

Thus the coming year in the history of the Philharmonic Society promises proof that the spirit of the organization remains perpetually young.

The Largest Congress District.

Representative ALBERT B. ROSSDALE, who stands for reelection as the Republican candidate from the Twenty-third New York district, has the largest constituency among the members of the House. By the figures of the last census the district has a population of approximately 400,000. In area it comprises the greater part of the Bronx—geographically an insignificant fraction of the country.

Its population, which by now must be considerably in excess of what it was when the census was taken, is almost as large as the combined population of three States—Nevada, Wyoming and Delaware. These three together have a population of 494,812. The Twenty-third New York district contains more people than Vermont, Arizona or New Mexico, and it approximates the respective populations of Idaho, New Hampshire and Utah.

Some of the States which contain no more voters than the Twenty-third New York district are primarily agricultural in their interests. The men who represent them in Congress, combined with others who represent more thickly populated agricultural States, wield a formidable influence. Idaho and Utah, neither of which greatly exceeds The Bronx district in population, have each two Senators and two Representatives.

With such a situation it is a matter of particular urgency that the New York districts should return able and experienced men. The city districts change their Representatives too often. That is in part the reason why, out of the twenty-three Representatives from New York city, only one is chairman of a House committee, for seniority has a lot to do with assignments to important committee places.

LOUIS GEORGE may have gone "into the wilderness," but nobody will be surprised to see him blazing a trail back to Downing street.

Attorney-General DAUGHERTY's rendering of the old temperance ballad is, of course, "Ships that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

Midnight on Broadway. Up and down the people press Running after happiness. "Courage, struggle, hope, defeat," This is what their footsteps beat On the pavement where they tread. There is wonder overhead, But the brilliant lights defy Simple candles of the sky; And these raucous sounds affright Gentle voices of the night. Could a star, when all is done, Lift the eyes of even one? Could a bird song, drifting here, Wis attention from one ear? Or is beauty lost? It seems This were truth; but no—there dreams In the depths of every heart. Hunger that shall wake and start, Hunger that shall rise and say "Fear these human masks away, Flung emotion's portals wide, I too long have been denied!" Then shall beauty win its goal— And the city find a soul.

HELEN FRANKEN-BOWEN.

Subsidized Genius.

Would It Work Hard If It Did Not Have to Earn a Living?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I should like to ask your correspondent Louis M. Ellishmuss if he thinks that if artists and writers were pensioned, as he suggests, they would continue to work. The immortal *Æsop* relates that when the hen was well fed she ceased to lay.

However, what would be the test of genius, which alone, I presume, would entitle a writer or an artist to a pension? Would he be taken at his own estimate or would he be required first to produce a work of genius? In the latter case I fancy that he would not need a pension.

What seems to me a better scheme than Mr. Ellishmuss's would be the endowment of a literary and artistic bureau to encourage struggling aspirants to fame by examining and publishing their works when worthy. As it is now the writer has the most difficult of the enormous task of publication. Hence, naturally, many a beginner gets discouraged, stifles his yearnings for fame and betakes himself to Wall Street.

I know at least half a dozen poets there, and, strange to say, the substitution of Mammion for the Muse does not appear to make them any happier.

New York, October 21. P. M.

Conditions in Germany.

Members of the Middle Class Said to Be Those Who Suffer.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The letter from "X" on conditions in Germany gives a wrong idea of the situation.

The living cost of letters, like most other things, has been reduced. No doubt, a general idea from observations taken in the prominent business and residential sections, but did not see deeper than the surface, which represents the wealthy, the laboring and profiteering classes.

The good, stable, educated middle class is suffering terribly. A peculiar thing is the state of affairs in the Ruhr. The sector of a church changed his position to that of dock laborer at 5,300 marks a week, while the pastor of the same church earned only 7,800 marks a month. This information comes to me from the clergyman himself and is absolutely true.

There is such distress and suffering among this educated middle class, particularly among old people, who formerly lived on a pension or fixed income, that persons will now stay in bed one entire day every week so as to forego the necessity of eating and to overcome the pangs of hunger.

ARNOLD MUNNICH.

BROOKLYN, October 21.

Hoyt's Plays.

"A Trip to Chinatown" Given in San Francisco in 1890.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to Charles Zimmerman's letter as to the production of Charles Hale Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown," I witnessed its first regular performance early in the spring of 1890 at the Bush Street Theater in San Francisco. The fact is indelibly impressed on my memory for a voice from an orchestra seat in the balcony gave me a cheery greeting. It was that of May Yohé—before she was Lady Francis Hope—who had just landed after a flying visit to Australia.

Hoyt was managing his company in San Francisco. I first made his acquaintance in Boston in the '80s, when he made a column called "All Sorts" in the Boston Post and was also musical and dramatic critic of that paper.

"A Bunch of Keys," dealing with the humorous features of hotel service, was Hoyt's first success. He died in 1900. All the titles of his plays began with the indefinite article "A." "A Milk White Flag," "A Texas Steer," "A Parlor Match," "A Tin Soldier," etc.

B. E. VALLENTINE.

New York, October 21.

Java's Population Dense.

Belgium Has a Rival for First Place in the Census Records.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: You published recently an extract from the Department of Commerce bulletin in which were recorded data as to the density of population in various countries. The Department of Commerce should be good enough authority for any one. But I suspect the figures you quote are somewhat doubtful.

Certainly the data for Java are misleading. There are in round numbers 35,000,000 people on 48,000 square miles. That figures about 729 to the square mile and makes Belgium's claim to first place seem rather shaky. The above figures could have been checked by the Encyclopaedia Britannica by any one. To be sure, the last figures on Java's population are of 1905 and only 20,000,000 are shown; but more recent figures show the higher population.

Porto Rico, according to the Britannica has 1,118,000 people on 3,425 square miles, or about 325 to the square mile.

If our income taxes are used to gather such data as the above we are getting rather poor value.

P. M. WISWALL.

New York, October 21.

The First Atlantic Cable.

The Dinner to Cyrus W. Field Celebrating Its Completion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Please give the date of the celebration in the city of New York after the laying of the Atlantic cable by the Great Eastern.

INQUIRER.

BROOKLYN, October 21.

The Great Eastern reached Heart's Content, Newfoundland, July 28, 1858. Newspapers of July 30 speak of great rejoicing at Washington and elsewhere. The dinner to Cyrus W. Field in honor of the cable laying took place in New York city November 16, 1858.

Washington Street's Market Show.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Walk from Chambers street to Vesey street on Washington street—west side preferably—to-day and for the next two weeks and you will see a display of fruit and vegetables which cannot be excelled. Physicians should prescribe this spectacle to patients who lack appetites. If a sufferer does not want to eat after that his case is hopeless.

New York, October 21. L. P.

A Texas Fashion Note.

From the Galveston News. Our idea of an optimist is one who thinks he is going to look dreary after he has his last winter suit pressed.

Nagel Says Party Lines Are Fading

Taft's Secretary of Commerce and Labor Sees Signs of Disintegration and Nation Awaiting a New Leader.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, in a statement made public to-day regarding the political situation, said:

"There is no immediate prospect of a new party, mainly because no new issue so far commands national support. No leader has given point to the popular protest of the public opinion. Resignation and disintegration. Issues are obscured; party lines are fading; unquestioning party loyalty has been shaken. An election contest no longer registers the trend of national public opinion. Resignation and disintegration is groping for expression."

"The philosophy of government by parties presupposes agreement upon principles or policies, to the success of which the voter will subordinate his individual preference on minor questions. To-day we drift without direction, purpose or unity. Senator Lodge represents the reaction of the past. Senator La Follette opposes the party's present record. Mr. Brookhart of Iowa, advocates new policies that neither party would embrace. If these candidates are all Republicans, how can a Republican voter establish his party loyalty?"

"Only the shell of party organization remains. The unifying ideas have faded out. We have neither a new party to reconquer old principles with novel conditions, and to grapple with the great problems thrust upon us by our changing world. In local contests such a condition of affairs is not unusual. But when national and international affairs are at stake, it cannot go unchallenged."

"We are without party policy in domestic affairs, and we are on an international problem. We have a tariff compromise, a bonus fiasco, a ship subsidy program, with the position of both parties undefined. We have no party policy to govern our relations with Russia, to Mexico, to Haiti. Neither party takes a stand on the fundamental international principle involved in our treatment of private alien property. Constitutional questions are raised by the release of war prisoners. Although the economic life of the nation is at stake, we drift without program fitted to the new world conditions, without united people to give support and release to our statesmen for constructive action."

"The League of Nations gave lip worship to new international ideals, while it cloaked the old policy of imperialism. We waste time in sentimental enthusiasm for that league of hybrid purpose or we spend time in congratulating ourselves upon our escape from its political commitments. Neither party faces the problems of the economic rehabilitation of the nations. The world waits for the leadership of the United States, but the passengers feared the crew would desert. During the evening strike pickets surrounded the liner, while delegates from Marseille, Bordeaux and Dunkirk hurried to New York to beg them to abandon the vessel. Thirty of the men went ashore and later were joined by the rest of the stokers. Extra men were taken on in their place."

Jusserand Sails FOR AMERICAN POST

Strike Pickets at Havre Fail to Prevent Paris's Departure.

HAVRE, Oct. 22.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, sailed on the Paris, which left for New York at midnight last night. He went to Geneva and saw the League of Nations work. He had great admiration for its program, and declared: "It was the American idea carried out by the League." In his opinion, although Americans are also as observers, they will eventually play an important role in the influence of the league.

As to Franco-American relations, he said at one time there was a slight coolness between the countries, which might be attributed, perhaps, to an intense propaganda, but, he added, Americans who are level headed rapidly realized that friendship had not swerved.

Marc Peter, Swiss Minister to the United States, also was on the Paris. For a time the strike pickets surrounded the evening strike pickets surrounded the liner, while delegates from Marseille, Bordeaux and Dunkirk hurried to New York to beg them to abandon the vessel. Thirty of the men went ashore and later were joined by the rest of the stokers. Extra men were taken on in their place."

Canal Needs More Barges.